

### **REMARKS**

This Response and Amendment is submitted in response to a non-final Office Action mailed June 6, 2007.

Claims 1-3, 5, 8-13, 16-21, and 23-27 are pending in the application. Claims 1 and 17 are objected to. Claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is allegedly not tangible. Claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph for allegedly failing to comply with the written description requirement. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being allegedly indefinite. Claims 1-3, 5, 8-13, 16-21, and 23-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,717,593 to Jennings (hereinafter "Jennings") in view of "Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools" by Aho, *et al.* (hereinafter "Aho"). Claims 26 and 27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Jennings in view of Aho, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,933,140 to Strahorn, *et al.* (hereinafter "Strahorn").

Applicants have amended claims 1, 8, 17, 19-21, 23-25 and 27. The amendments add no new matter, and support for the amendments may be found in the specification and claims as filed.

Applicants respectfully traverse Examiner's rejections and request reconsideration of the Application in light of the amendments above and the remarks below.

#### **I. Claims 1 and 17**

Claims 1 and 17 are objected to based on informalities. Claim 1 is objected to for the inclusion of an additional "the" before "(i)" in the amendment. Applicants have amended claim 1 to correct this typographical error. Claim 17 is objected to for using the designation "currently amended" but including no amendment markings. Applicant has amended claim 17 in the amendment above. Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the objects to claims 1 and 17.

**II. Claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27; 35 U.S.C. § 101**

Claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is allegedly not tangible. Claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27 have been amended. Support for these amendments may be found, for example, in paragraph 33 and Figure 1. Applicants have tied the functional aspects claimed in these claims to the architecture shown in the Figures and described in the detailed description. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27.

**III. Claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27; 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph**

Claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph for allegedly failing to comply with the written description requirement. Claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27 have been amended. Support for these amendments may be found, for example, in paragraph 33 and Figure 1. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 19-21, 23-25 and 27.

**IV. Claim 8**

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being allegedly indefinite. Applicants have amended claim 8 to depend from claim 1. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 8.

**V. Claims 1-3, 5, 8-13, 16-21, and 23-27**

Claims 1-3, 5, 8-13, 16-21, and 23-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,717,593 to Jennings (hereinafter "Jennings") in view of "Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools" by Aho, *et al.* (hereinafter "Aho"). In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the cited references when combined must teach or suggest every element of the claims. *See*, MPEP § 2143.

Claims 1 and 19 are independent claims. In claim 1, as amended, Applicants claim a computer-implemented method comprising "receiving a predefined grammar for

a particular application; automatically generating a parser computer program based on the predefined grammar using an automated parser generator tool; scanning the (i) the markup-language stream or (ii) a corresponding document object model (DOM) with the parser computer program to generate tokens; parsing the tokens with the parser computer program to identify at least one UI object in a portion of the particular application; and outputting the portion of the particular application.” Jennings combined with Aho does not teach all of the limitations of claim 1.

In the claimed invention, a grammar is defined for a particular application that executes within a browser. *See* paragraph 39. The grammar is based on stylesheets or similar information, such as formatting of elements within the application. *Id.* Because objects in the interface will produce recurring patterns, a parser can be built that recognizes the patterns within the particular application. *See* paragraph 41.

When the parser is executed, it is able to identify the various portions of the display, including user interface objects. *See* paragraphs 29, 35, and 53. The parser may perform the identification by generating tokens and then grouping the tokens into syntactic structures that identify items displayed in the HTML application. *See* paragraphs 14, 15, and 54. Once the identification is performed, information related to a particular portion of the application can be utilized for various purposes, such as for providing context sensitive help related to a specific portion of a particular application. *See* paragraph 12.

In contrast, Jennings describes a process for designing a user interface. *See, e.g.,* Col. 1:66–2:5. The developer creates one or more description documents. *See, e.g.,* Col. 2:21. The user then downloads the description documents, and the downloaded documents are then used to generate the user interfaces that the user sees. *See, e.g.,* Col. 2:44-50. In other words, Jennings describes a generic method for creating user interfaces using reusable objects. Jennings does not describe “scanning the (i) the markup-language stream or (ii) a corresponding document object model (DOM) with the parser computer program to generate tokens; parsing the tokens with the parser computer program to identify at least one UI object in a portion of the particular application; and outputting the portion of the particular application” as claimed in claim 1.

The *Office Action* states, “Applicant has not pointed out how Jennings could utilize tokens if they were not generated through scanning, or how the objects could be displayed without being identified through parsing.” *Office Action*, page 3. In Jennings, the user interface for the application has yet to be constructed when the parsing occurs; in claim 1, the application claims a process comprising “parsing the tokens with the parser program to identify at least one UI object in a portion of the particular application.”

The *Office Action* states, “[s]ee column 8, lines 53-58 for a discussion of an XML parser which parses a document into XML elements.” *Office Action*, page 8. The section cited by the *Office Action* describes an “interactor.” The “interactor” is a program that allows a developer to develop the interface for an application. For example, the described “interactor 130 consists of executables (like a browser), shared libraries that define a software developers’ kit (SDK, a/k/a software development kit; a set of tools to including input elements like buttons, radio buttons, and text help programmers write new applications, such as a visual screen builder, an editor, a compiler, a linker, and tools for creating menus, icons, dialog boxes, etc., and for interfacing plug-ins automatically from a repository on the Web, the application with an operating system), and documentation that defines the object model (e.g., a tutorial describing the object model, manual pages, etc.).” Col. 8, lines 27-35. The “interactor” does not parse a document into XML elements as stated in the *Office Action*. Rather, the interactor allows the developer to build an application utilizing various components.

The *Office Action* also states, “Jennings describes grammars for particular applications,” referring to column 2, lines 53-57. *Id.* This portion of Jennings describes that various generic elements can be combined to create a distinct user interface. As Jennings states above the section quoted in the *Office Action*, “[t]hus, both the layout and connector engines are downloaded and created from parts as needed, as opposed to being fixed, thereby giving the arrangement great versatility and independence.” Col. 2, lines 40-44.

Jennings does not teach every element of claim 1. Thus claim 1 is patentable over Jennings. Aho is introduced as teaching the use of a parser generator tool to automatically generate a parser based on a predefined grammar. *See Office Action*, page

8. Thus Aho does not cure the deficiencies of Jennings, and claim 1 is patentable over Jennings in view of Aho.

Claim 19 is a system claim analogous to claim 1 and is also allowable over Jennings in view of Aho. Accordingly, Applicants request that the rejection of claims 1 and 19 be withdrawn. Claims 2, 3, 5, 8-13, 16-21, and 23-25 depend from and further limit either claim 1 or claim 19 and are thus patentable for at least the same reasons. Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of these claims be withdrawn.

#### **VI. Claims 26 and 27**

Claims 26 and 27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Jennings in view of Aho, and further in view of Strahorn. In order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the cited references when combined must teach or suggest every element of the claims. *See*, MPEP § 2143.

Claims 26 and 27 depend from and further limit claims 1 and 19, respectively. As discussed above, Jennings in view of Aho does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 1 or 19. Strahorn is introduced as teaching context-based help and does not cure the deficiencies of Jennings in view of Aho. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of these claims be withdrawn.

#### **VII. Conclusion**

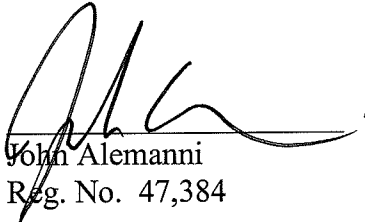
Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-3, 5, 8-13, 16-21, and 23-27 are allowable. A favorable Office Action is respectfully solicited.

Should the Examiner have any comments, questions or suggestions of a nature necessary to expedite the prosecution of the application, or to place the case in condition for allowance, the Examiner is courteously requested to telephone the undersigned at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 12/16/07

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